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They have stirred up the suspicions of the poor states toward the wealthy states. They are reviving ancient and bitter feuds between church and public school leaders.

They have aroused fears of the big city school superintendents.

They are raising the same road blocks which halted federal aid to education for 20 long years.

I hope Members of Congress will stop, look, and listen before they march down this blind alley.

It is a time of testing for American education.

The gains we have made so far are only the beginning. We must build on them. But we must not lose all we have gained by this reckless effort to rewrite our laws for partisan political advantage.

(Mr. BRADEMAS (at the request of Mr. PICKLE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. BRADEMAS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

## TRAGEDY IN GREECE

(Mr. EDWARDS of California (at the request of Mr. PICKLE) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is now almost 2 weeks since democratic rule came to an end in Greece. In the days immediately following the military takeover, there were many who were shocked but who said little for fear of making matters worse. Censorship was almost total and one did not want to endanger more lives by suggesting immediate reaction to what appeared to be most ominous events. One hoped that quiet pressure by the NATO governments, or that the power of the palace would bring an end to what must surely be a farce. How could it be possible, we thought, that a group of colonels can fire generals loyal to the King? How can a junta be taken seriously which has arrested not only all leftwing and centrist leaders, but which also dragged out in the middle of the night, after kicking his door in, the former Premier and leader of the conservatives, Canellopoulos?

Our newspapers were strangely silent for several days. Indeed, the tragedy of what has happened is only beginning to be understood. Bernard Nossiter was able to get information past the censors which they did not recognize as damaging since he was quoting from official junta pronouncements. But, sensitive ears here knew the meaning of exhortations to farmers to believe that their elected leaders, now under arrest, had been traitors. Since Mr. Nossiter has returned to the free world he has given us one of the clearest analyses of the background leading up to the chilling events beginning on the night of April 21. Senator FULBRIGHT inserted his recent dispatch from Paris in yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page S6173, and I commend it to you.

I am concerned most deeply for all Americans of Greek descent who have

family and friends in Greece. I have many friends who are personally acquainted with Andreas Papandreou and Margaret, his American wife. Some of them worked with Andreas when he taught at the University of California and others campaigned with him when he and Margaret worked for the election of Adlai Stevenson in 1952. It seems to be quite clear that the coup was designed to eliminate Andreas as the natural political heir of his father, the leader of the liberal Central Union Party. Most observers of political developments in Greece over the last months predicted that George Papandreou's party would have won a clear majority if the promised elections had been held. It is also likely that the radical or Communist Party would not have won more than 10 percent. Yet, the junta claims that a Communist takeover was imminent.

Those of us who believe that the strongest antidote to communism is progressive liberalism and that repression in the name of the monarchy will enlarge the ranks of the Communists fear a polarization which will rapidly diminish the chance for a return to parliamentary government. To the extent that our Government, either by overt actions, or by failure to make sufficiently clear our abiding support for free and open elections, we share some of the blame.

I do not know what leverage we have on the military junta which has seized power. I do know that they seized power with planes and tanks and guns that the United States has been providing over the years. I have conveyed my views to the State Department and urged that our Government make it quite clear that we favor prompt restoration of constitutional guarantees and the release of political prisoners.

I have been assured by our Ambassador in Athens and by our Department of State that every effort is being made to assure the humane treatment of those who are in custody. It is, of course, most appalling to think of those who are ill and aged and who have been dragged away as threats to their country, men who have served in Parliament and who have been held in the highest regard by their professional colleagues around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a recent article by Clayton Fritchey to be included in the Record at this point, as well as a further perceptive review by Mr. Nossiter, and a letter to the editor of the New York Times:

AN OLD, SORRY STORY IN GREECE  
(By Clayton Fritchey)

The Greek military coup may have come as a surprise (of sorts) to King Constantine, but if it also came as a complete surprise to the U.S. government (which is hard to believe) there is something radically wrong with our intelligence system.

First of all, many informed foreign correspondents and diplomats have been warning for months that the military (with the approval, passive or otherwise, of the throne) was prepared to seize the government if democratic forces won the May 28 election, or even if they appeared on the verge of winning.

These predictions recently became more widespread as young King Constantine, the

pliant son of strong-willed, German-born Queen Fredericka, made one politically inept decision after another to head off the resurgence of former Premier George Papandreou, leader of the liberal Center Union party, whom he forced out of office in 1965.

At first glance, it appears that, as with the king, the United States may not have known just when or how the army intended to strike, but, as is now obvious, the planning was elaborate and must have been worked out with many people over a considerable period of time, for the coup was synchronized all over the country. Hundreds must have been in on the plot.

The CIA could have bought a copy of the New York Times a couple of weeks ago and discovered that "rumors abound" that the right wing, "along with the army and court figures," would persuade the king to "sanction a dictatorship." Or, before that, the CIA could have bought another copy which reported that the throne may become convinced that the only way to "prevent a Center Union victory" is to "establish a dictatorship."

In the immediate case, however, the responsibility rests even more on our military than on the CIA, because for 20 years the Greek army has almost been a branch of the U.S. armed forces. Ever since the Truman Doctrine was proclaimed in 1947, and U.S. military men moved in to direct the war against the Communists in 1949, there has been the most intimate association between Greek and American officers.

Even though the Communist threat was overcome long ago, American military aid has continued at the rate of \$60 million or more a year. The guns, tanks, and planes that were used to overthrow the constitutional government last week were supplied by the U.S.

It is hard to believe, therefore, that our military advisers in Greece (and therefore our government) did not have some intimation of what was afoot, or at least what appeared to many others as a clear and imminent danger.

Since the United States has convincingly demonstrated that it has no inhibitions about intruding into the affairs of other countries, (be it Cuba, or Vietnam, or the Dominican Republic), we may rule out the possibility of the Administration being too shy to exert its influence in Greece.

There was nothing to prevent the United States from quietly and tactfully, but firmly, letting the Greek militarists know in advance that the United States strongly opposed overthrowing the constitutional government, and that we would not support, either morally, economically, or militarily, an army dictatorship.

Of course, this would have been out of character, for the United States has never concealed its distaste for Papandreou and his followings, just as it has never concealed its rapport with the crown and the army. So once more we have gambled U.S. prestige on leaders who have no popular place in their own country.

Washington is currently holding its breath, for Greece is the southern anchor of our NATO defense system. But what happens if the generals are overthrown by a counter democratic revolt? Above all, what happens if the now-emboldened generals trigger a war with Turkey, also a member of NATO, over the future of Cyprus? Vietnam would then seem a matter of secondary importance.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 30, 1967]

GREEK OFFICERS' POWER PLOTS REVEALED  
(By Bernard D. Nossiter)

PARIS, April 29.—A plan called "Prometheus" that was stolen from its designers, a secret group of young Army officers, a tank battalion that moved into Athens from